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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
10/653,304	09/02/2003	Eric W. Hauck	1006.24-CIP	2766
759	90 04/15/2005		EXAM	INER
John L. Rogitz, Esq.			JOHNSON, BLAIR M	
ROGITZ & ASSOCIATES			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
Suite 3120 750 "B" Street San Diego, CA 92101			3634	
			DATE MAILED: 04/15/2005	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
·	10/653,304	HAUCK ET AL.			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Blair M. Johnson	3634			
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply 16 NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period of 17 Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute 18 Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing 18 earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be time y within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from a cause the application to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status					
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 Ja	anuary 2005.				
	action is non-final.				
Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Disposition of Claims					
 4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraws 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or 	wn from consideration.				
Application Papers					
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine	er.				
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.					
Applicant may not request that any objection to the					
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct					
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	s have been received. s have been received in Application rity documents have been received in the contraction (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage			
Attachment(s)					
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary	•			
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 	Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	ate atent Application (PTO-152)			

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

Claims 1-6 and 16-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kovach et al '530 in view of Japanese patent '028 and further in view of Patridge et al.

Kovach et al discloses a motor driven window covering that is controlled by a remote IR transmitter and a receiver mounted within the headrail. In '028, see infrared signal emitter 5 and visible laser beam emitter 6 housed within element 9 for emitting coaxial beams. The '028 apparatus activates a target by way of an IR beam 11 striking a receiver with the target, the IR beam being directed to the desired one of several targets by way of a visible light beam 10. One of ordinary skill in the art faced with the problem of using a remote control to activate a specific one of a plurality of window coverings would look to the remote control art and find '028 who achieves this objective as detailed above. Consequently, it would have been obvious to provide the remote operation of Kovach et al with such an aiming beam.

Patridge et al discloses a hand held laser pointer wherein the light beam is pulsed and has a duty cycle of 50%, column 3, lines 26-29. It would have been obvious to modify Kovach et al and Japanese '028 whereby the visible light beam on the transmitter blinks so as to achieve the obvious advantages. The specific blink rate is clearly an obvious choice of design based on the desired visible effect.

Claims 1-6 and 16-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kovach et al '530 in view of Patridge et al.

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Kovach et al discloses a motor driven window covering that is controlled by a remote IR transmitter and a receiver mounted within the headrail. Patridge et al discloses a blinking laser pointer, as discussed above. In view of this teaching, it would have been obvious to modify Kovach et al whereby the visible light beam on the transmitter blinks so as to achieve the obvious advantages thereof.

Claims 1-5 and 15-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kovach et al '530 in view of Japanese '028.

Kovach et al discloses a motor driven window covering that is controlled by a remote IR transmitter and a receiver mounted within the headrail. In '028, see infrared signal emitter 5 and visible laser beam emitter 6 housed within element 9 for emitting coaxial beams. The '028 apparatus activates a target by way of an IR beam 11 striking a receiver with the target, the IR beam being directed to the desired one of several targets by way of a visible light beam 10. One of ordinary skill in the art faced with the problem of using a remote control to activate a specific one of a plurality of window coverings would look to the remote control art and find '028 who achieves this objective as detailed above. Consequently, it would have been obvious to provide the remote operation of Kovach et al with such an aiming beam.

Regarding claims 1-5, the visible light beam may be blinked by the operator merely by pressing the button repeatedly with two pushes per second attainable.

Claims 7-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Japanese '028 in view of Patridge et al. Application/Control Number: 10/653,304

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In '028, see infrared signal emitter 5 and visible laser beam emitter 6 housed within element 9 for emitting coaxial beams. The '028 apparatus activates a target by way of an IR beam 11 striking a receiver with the target, the IR beam being directed to the desired one of several targets by way of a visible light beam 10.

Patridge et al discloses a blinking laser pointer, as discussed above. In view of this teaching, it would have been obvious to modify '028 whereby the visible light beam on the transmitter blinks so as to achieve the obvious advantages thereof.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 7-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by Japanese '028.

'028 is discussed above. The visible light beam may be blinked by the operator merely by pressing the button repeatedly with two pushes per second attainable.

Response to Arguments

The Examiner appreciates Applicant's astute observation regarding Nemirofsky et al and calling the Examiner's attention to the deficiencies thereof. Consequently, this action is not made final. Patridge et al has been used to teach the blinking visible beam for pointing purposes.

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Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Blair M. Johnson whose telephone number is (571) 272-6830. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon.-Fri., 6:30-3:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lanna Mai can be reached on (571) 272-6768. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Blair M. Johnson Primary Examiner Art Unit 3634

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BMJ 4/13/05